'LEAD KINDLY LIGHT'

(OPERATION ILLITERACY ERADICATION)

AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR TOTAL
ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY
WITHIN ONE YEAR IN
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
KERALA STATE



KERALA
SASTRA SAHITYA PARISHAD
TRIVANDRUM

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1. Introduction

India has the largest number of illiterates in the world. Of the total world population of illiterates, more than half is in India. Over the years, while the percentage of literacy has been going up, the number of illiterates also was on the increase. Between 1951 and 1981 the percentage of literacy has increased from 16.7 to 36 whereas the absolute number of illiterate population increased from 300 million to 437 million.

Many programmes such as the Adult Education Programme, Rural Functional Literacy Programme, Mass Functional Literacy Programme etc. were launched to remove illiteracy. In spite of these programmes the illiterate population has been rising. It is estimated that even during the beginning of the twentyfirst century the population of illiterates in our country will be more than half of the world illiterates. It is in this background that the National Literacy Mission has been launched by Government of India. It is estimated that the number of illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 will be 116 million by 1991. The National Literacy Mission aims at making 80 millions of illiterate in the age group 15-35 literate over a 7 year period from 1988 to 1995. What is contemplated in this programme is not nominal literacy but functional literacy.

The adverse factors which stood in the way of the various literacy programmes are the chronically uncongenial learning environment, inadequately motivated trainers, discontinuities in the learner participation, deficiencies in the monitoring and feed back mechanism and the pervasive 'fatigue factor' with respect to voluntary agencies caused by the compulsion to observe rigid Government rules and, above all, a lack of societal will which is essential for such a programme. Keeping these factors in mind a new massive experiment is contemplated for achieving 100 percent literacy for the population from 5 to 60 years in Eranakulam District by 1990 over a period of one year. An intensive campaign will be launched in the district for achieving this objective by voluntary involvement and mas participation. The programme will be a novel one and quite different from all other programmes hitherto attempted.

2. Eranakulam District

Bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, south by Alleppey district, north by Trichur district and the east by Idukki and Kottayam districts, Eranakulam is the second most populous district of the State. The population of the district as per 1981 Census was over 25 lakhs. In 1988 the population has crossed 29 lakhs.

Other salient features of the district are given below:

Area	2408 Sq. Km.
No. of Revenue Divisions	2
No. of Taluks	7
No. of Villages	102
No. of Blocks	15
No. of Panchayats	87
No. of Municipalities	7
No. of Corporation	1
Total population-1981	2535294
Males	1269174
Females	1266120
Population per Sq. Kilometre	1053
No. of literates	1947615
Males	1024833
Females	922782
Percentage of Literacy	76.82

3. Illiteracy of Eranakulam District

As per 1981 Census the literacy of Eranakulam District was 76.8%. It is the expectation of the sponsors of this campaign that Eranakulam should achieve 100% literacy in the age group 5-60 before 1990 and within a period of one year.

A statement showing the illiteracy in the Corporation, Municipalities and Panchayats of the district as on April 1, 1988 is given in AppendixI. The number of illiterates in the age group 5-60 in the district is estimated to be 1.5 lakh.

4. War Against Illiteracy

The programme is aimed at not merely making the illiterates capable of reading and writing but also at imparting them a functional literacy suitable for creating an awareness in the masses. It is felt that an approach different from the routine and conventional ones is necessary for attacking the problem at the very root. The thrust of the whole programme envisaged is that the curse of illiteracy can be eradicated only by arousing the masses and by their full and wholehearted participation and involvement. The programme draws inspiration from

the fact that this objective can be achieved by getting involved an army of semi-voluntary workers.

Literacy is to be treated as the most essential prerequisite for development. It is meaningless to talk about poverty alleviation and all round development allowing large masses of our people to remain illiterate and ignorant.

5. Mass Upsurge

This programme is aimed at not only to eradicate illiteracy, but also to achieve many other objectives. They are to

1) create new ideas and outlook in the people
2) increase overall productivity and standard of living of the people
3) accelerate the economic and social progress of the country
4) make people more and more involved in the onward march of the society

Apart from the elected representatives of the local bodies, officers of the various government departments and local bodies, master trainers, volunteer instructors, and learners, the entire population of the district will be aroused to participate and involve themselves in this experiment. In short, 30 lakhs of people of Eranakulam District will be the essential partners in this rare nation building mission. Thus a mass upsurge will emerge out of this crusade against the evil of illiteracy.

6. Action Programme

The first part of the programme lasting for six months will be utilised for training the instructors and for building up publicity campaign. Local organisational arrangements will also be made during this period. The next six months will be utilised for actual teaching.

6 1. District Literacy Committee

As the first phase of the programme a District Literacy Committee will be constituted with representation for different groups and agencies, such as Teacher's Organisations, Trade Unions, Civil Service Organisations, Political Parties, Mahila Samajams, Women's Associations, Voluntary Agencies, Clubs, N.C.C., Scouts and Guides, Panchayat Presidents, Municipal Chairmen, Mayor, Educationists and other prominent citizens.

6.2 Committees in Blocks and Local Bodies

Similar committees will be formed separately for the Corporation, Municipalities Blocks and the Panchayats.

In the Corporation, Mayor will be the Chairman of the Committee. In the Municipalities, Muncipal Chairman will be the Chairman of the Committee.

In Panchayats the Panchayat President will be the Chairman.

In each ward of the local body, separate committees will be constituted with the Ward Member as the Chairman.

The Committees should have as wide a representation as possible. The ward level committees may have a membership of 10 to 15.

6.3 Literacy Brigades

It is already explained that a number of popular committees will be formed at various levels which will be responsible for implementing this mass programme of illiteracy eradication. There will be many others who are not members of the committees and who are willing and eager to participate in one way or the other in the programme. In order to mobilise such people, literacy brigades will be organised in each ward of the local body. Anybody can be a member of the brigade and there will be no limit to the membership. The brigade will also make substantial contribution in organising campaigns, particularly in organising programmes including the inaugural and valedictory functions, jathas, padayathras, music and drama performances, art and cultural activities, etc.

6.4 Literacy Circles

In each ward a literacy circle will be formed. Apart from the illiterates anybody else can be a member of such literacy circles. Discussions and group meetings will be conducted in such literacy circles periodically. Such circles are expected to be the centre of learning and developmental activities in the ward and worthy assets so far as the future development of the area is concerned.

7. Publicity Campaign

The programme depends almost entirely on mass participation and for this the entire community has to be mobilised. The programme will be conducted on a semi-voluntary basis. The unemployed youth involved in this programme will have to be given some honorarium to meet their out of pocket expenses. The success of this programme depends on the effectiveness of the campaign for enthusing and inspiring the masses. This has to be done in a variety of ways making use of all kinds of media and methods.

7.1 Notices and Posters

Multicoloured posters, notices and handouts will be printed in sufficient numbers and distributed or exhibited prominently throughout the district which will exhort the public to cooperate fully with the illiteracy eradication programme. The distribution of posters and leaflets will be done by volunteers.

7.2. Literacy Jathas

Processions, Jathas and public meetings will be organised in each ward of the local body for popularising the programme. Processions will be made as colourful and popular as possible. The illiterates will be persuaded to participate in such festivals.

7.3 Padayathras

At the ward level padayathra will be organised periodically. The inauguration of the programme will be preceded by a padayathra. Leading publicmen should give leadership to such padayathras. Padayathras can be organised every month.

7.4 Processions

Apart from the padayathras at the ward level, jathas will also be organised at the Panchayat, block, municipality, and Corporation levels. Such jathas can be on foot and on bicycle. Since Eranakulam District has a number of islands boat jathas can also be organised. Appropriate slogans for such jathas will be composed and popularised widely.

7.5 Musical Concerts

Musical groups will be formed and effectively made use of for this campaign. There may be musicians from among the illiterates also. Songs will be composed for the purpose and the singing squads will be given training. One music group will be formed for each Block and for each Municipality and the Corporation. Musical performances will be arranged in colonies and clusters places where there is concentration of illiterates. These mobile music groups will go round the various places covering every ward in the area.

7.6 Street Plays

As in the case of music teams, drama troupes will be formed in each Block, Municipality and Corporation. Literacy dramas will be organised by these troupes. Such drama performances also will be made in the streets. KSSP has got ample experience in all these. The street plays and music choirs will work as the most effective media for attracting the masses.

7.7 Street Dances

Dance performances of rural people can be organised in all wards. Primarily the illiterates can be trained for such performances. People in rural areas, particularly in harijan colonies, are proficient in many forms of rural dance. But they seldom have any opportunity to stage the performances. Such people will be encouraged to come forward and perform during the inaugural and valedictory

functions and during other festivals which can be organised along with the campaign.

7 8 Film Shows

Films on literacy will be screened extensively in all the 1000 wards. The projectors available with the District Information Officer, District Adult Education Officer, KANFED, High Schools, Colleges and other agencies will be used for this purpose. The local cinema theatres also can be made use of. The services of the Kerala State Film Development Corporation will also be available for making suitable films for the district in particular.

7·9 Cinema Slides

Slides highlighting the salient features of the campaign will be made. Slides and films will be provided free of cost to the theatres which number about 200 in the district. The local bodies will see that these slides are screened by the theatres free for a few months.

7·10 Badges

Badges/Flags will be given to all the school students who will affix or wear the same during the campaign period. This will popularise the scheme not only among the students but also among the parents and the public.

7.11 Stickers on vehicles

Posters/Stickers will be pasted on buses, trucks, cars and all the motor vehicles including two wheelers.

7·12 Newspaper articles

Special articles and reports will be got published in the newspapers and periodicals having circulation in the district. The editors of newspapers and periodicals will be requested to give a wide coverage to the programme by setting apart a daily column or weekly column as the case may be for this campaign.

7.13 Art Festivals

Festivals of rural arts will be organised at each ward. Local people, particularly illiterates will be persuaded to stage their own performance in such cultural festivals. Such art performances will be an essential item in the inaugural and valedictory functions. Prizes can also be awarded for the best performances in such festivals.

8 Launching the Programme

The programme can be formally launched on January 1 or on January 26, 1989 with appropriate solemnity.

9. Saksharatha Jyothi

A torch will be lit on the inaugural day at the District Headquarters to popularise the literacy campaign. This torch will continue as a beacon light through out the campaign and will be put off on the concluding day of the campaign. This literacy torch will be named "NEHRU SAKSHARATHA JYOTI" in honour of Jawaharlal Nehru.

10. Control Room

A control room will be opend in the district headquarters for monitoring the programme. The control room will be manned by a group of experienced officers.

11. Master Trainers

For teaching the volunteer instructors, master trainers will be engaged. For each ward there will be a master trainer. The number of master trainers for 1000 wards will be 1000. 120 JSNs will be started and the prevaks of these JSN's will act as resource persons to train the master trainers. They will be assisted by the projcet staff and the Academic Committe.

The Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat with help of the S R C will undertake the responsibility of imparting training to the preraks and master trainers. Resource persons who can take classes on different subjects, will be engaged for taking classes to them.

12 Volunteer—Semi Volunteer Instructors

Illiterates are to be taught by volunteers who will be rendering service to a noble cause.

Every volunteer is expected to teach not more than ten illiterates. So 15000 volunteers are required to cover the illiterate population of 1.5 lakh at the rate of 10 for each volunteer instructor. These instructors will be trained by the master trainers.

There are about 1000 wards in the Corporation, Municipalities and Panchayats of Eranakulam District. So in every ward there should be 15 volunteer instructors.

The actual teaching programme is highly flexible. In places where 20 to 30 learners are available at a place be it a liabrary or be it a school building, centres will be organized. In places where it is difficult to bring the learners to a common place there need not be separate centres for teaching the illiterates. The illiterates can be taught in their own homes. The illiterates of 2 or 3 nearby homes can be imparted training in one of the homes. The facilities of the homes will be made use of for providing light, black-boards etc. If lamp, kerosene or board is required in any place, those will be mobilised locally by the ward member of the local bodies.

13. Each One Teach One

All the existing programmes in the district like RFLP, SAEP and MPFL will be integrated with this into one unified programme. The volunteer instructors must prepare a list of illiterate persons in the ward and identify the illiterates whom they will have to teach. The ward level committee will approve this list. It will be the responsibility of the instructors as well as the ward level committee to see that all the illiterates in the age group 5-60 in the ward are covered and all of them are made literate during the campaign. If the number of illiterates is more or less than 150 in a ward the number of instructors also will correspondingly vary.

14. Publicity During the Campaign

It is assumed that about six months of fieldwork to mobilise the masses is required and the actual teaching process will be carried out in the next six months. The publicity, activities and training of workers will have to be completed in six months. Later on while the actual teaching process goes on publicity activities will continue for motivating the workers and learners.

Instructors will be given one day's refresher training every month. This training will be imparted by Master Trainers. During such training, a review of the progress of the campaign will also be made.

15. Voluntary Agencies

The succcess of the programme depends entirely on individuals, groups, organisations, institutions, agencies etc., which are willing to render service. The following voluntory agencies, organisations and institutions can be persuaded to participate in the campaign at the district level. At the local level there may be other voluntary agencies which can be approached to render useful service.

1. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP)
2. Kerala Association for Non-formal Education and Development (KANFED)
3. National Service Scheme
4. Students organisations in colleges and schools
5. Mahila Samajams/Women's Associations
6. Stallions, Jaycees etc.
7. Teachers' organisations
8. Service organisations
9. Trade Unions
10. Service Clubs
11. Political parties

12. Youth Wings of Political Parties
13. Association of Unemployed Persons
14. Kerala Police Association
15. Engineer's Associations
16. Indian Medical Association
17. Bar Associations
18. Artists and their Associations
19. Poets
20. Literateurs and their Associations
21. Ex Servicemen Association
22. Pensioners Association
23. N.C.C.
24. Scouts and Guides
25. Nehru Yuvak Kendrams
26. Libraries
27. Art and literary units of newspapers and periodicals
28. Peoples' Council for Social Justice
29. Arts and Sports Clubs
30. Chambers of Commerce
31. Fishermen's Associations
32. Peasants' Associations
33. Newspapers
34. Printing Presses
35. Social and Philanthropic organisations
36. Charitable Institutions
37. Cochin and Mahatma Gandhi Universities
38. Banks
39. Co-operatives
40. Industries
41. Schools and Colleges
42. Balawadies and Anganwadies

16. Monitoring and Evaluation

The instructor will prepare a daily diary. This will be given to the ward committee. He will also give weekly reports and monthly reports to the convener. The ward level committee will review such reports periodically.

The ward committees will periodically meet the learners and evaluation sheets will be prepared by interviewing a minimum of 20% of the learners. Evaluation will be based on literacy, numeracy, general knowledge, skills, attitudes etc. Evaluation of success areas and of areas which are not progressing well must also be made.

Committees at the Panchayat level, Block level, Municipality level and Corporation level will decide the best instructors, trainers, learners at the corresponding levels.

17. Implementation of the Project

The Project is sponsored by the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat. But the actual implementation will be entrusted with a Society registered under the Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955 in which apart from the representatives of K S S P and KANFED, officers of the concerned government departments and some prominent citizens will be members. Since the government machinery is to be fully mobilised for this campaign it was decided that the District Collector functions as the Chairman of the Society and he has agreed to it and the Society has been registered.

The Society is formed exclusively for carrying out the Literacy Campaign of Ernakulam District on behalf of K S S P. After achieving the objective of illiteracy eradication the Society will continue the post-literacy campaign in the district.

18. Second Phase

Post-literacy campaign is very important to make any literacy programme a success. One draw-back of the existing schemes is that the post-literacy work is not effective. The illiterates who will become literate as a result of this campaign will be taken care of partly through the Jana Sikshana Nilayams being set up as part of the National Literacy Mission.

In this project JSN's are conceived as an integral element of the first phase itself They will be established at the very beginning. The preraks will be an important link even in the training process.

Kerala has a good network of libraries in the villages. These libraries wherever they exist can also be used as nodal centres for following up illiterates. The literates can be attracted to such libraries. Learning materials published by KSSP, KANFED and other materials which will interest the neo literates can be made available for the libraries.

The literacy circles being formed as part of the campaign can also be nodal points for attracting the neo literates. Reading materials, transistors and wherever T.V. receivers exist, Video cassets can be made available in the literacy circles. In short, literacy circles, rural libraries etc. can be made centres of learning for the future in the rural areas. Through these centres, all the participants of the campaign will get special care and attention and they will be trained to achieve higher levels of learning and awareness.

19. Training

There will be about 40-50 project functionaries who have to take the basic responsibility of imparting training. These project functionaries and resource persons from KSSP with the help of SRC and universities will chalk out a detailed training programme. 120 JSN's are envisaged, one in each panchayat and municipality (two in larger panchayats and municipalities with population above 30,000) and twelve in Cochin Corporation. The first tier of training will be for these 'preraks.' A one week course is envisaged for them, simultaneously, but in four divisions of 30 each. In each project area there will be 6 preraks and two project functionaries. They will impart training to 50 Master Trainers in each area, one from each ward. This training can be of 5-6 days duration. Thus about 1000 master trainers will be trained,about ten in each panchayat. They will in turn give training for 15 volunteers/instructors in each ward, raising the total number to 15000. The training scheme is given below. Every month there will be meetings of the instructors and these occasions can be used for additional inputs.

Academic Committee (10-15 persons):October—December

Project Implementation group (about 40 persons):December—January

Preraks of JSN (about 120):January—February

Master trainers-one in each ward (about 1000):February—March

Volunteer Instructors, about 15 per ward (about 15000):March—May

Materials to be Prepared

1. Hand Book on Eranakulam District
2. Guide to Master Trainers
3. Guide to Volunteer Instructors
4. Reader for learners (3 books in calendar size)
5. Posters—5 designs
6. Stickers for motor vehicles including two-wheelers
7. Pamphlets-5 titles
8. Badges for children
9. Certificates for trainers and volunteers
10. Certificate for learners
11. Note Books
12. Pencils
13. Monitoring and evaluation forms
14. Register of learners
15. Survey form—2 types

20. Schedule of the Campaign

- Discussions to motivate individuals and organisations-selling the idea to them-converting it into their idea-
- Discussions with involved departmntal heads and Ministers-formation of the District Literacy Council
- Meeting of the District Literacy Council. lighting of Nehru Saksharatha Jyothi.
- Identification of preraks
- Formation of Committees at the Corporation, Municipalities, Blocks, Panchayats and all the 1000 wards of the local bodies.
- Preparation of publicity materials.
- Meetings of all the committees-publicity starts mounting-Posters, Stickers, Pamphlets, Cinema Slides etc. to be used widely-organisation of Literacy Brigades- Selection and training of troupes for street drama, music, dance etc.- Selection of preraks, instructors.
- Training of-Street performances begin.
- Training of Instructors
- Identification of individual illiterates in the age group 5-60.
- Publicity Campaign intensifies.
- All teaching materials to be got ready.
- Literacy circles to be formed.
- Actual yajna begins
- Formal inaguration of the programme at various levels.
- Padayathras- Literacy festivals-Cultural programmes etc.
- Actual teaching campaign. Publicity Campaign to continue. Trainers and Instructors to have monthly meetings.
- Post Literacy Campaign and evaluation.
- Victory festivals - Valedectory; distribution of certificates, awards etc.
- Processions - Cultural events.

21. Conclusion

The Ernakulam District Literacy Project is planned as a trail blaizer for the entire State. The mass mobilization and environment creation envisaged in this project will certainly, spread to other districts. The practical experience obtained in the process of integrating various programmes like SAEP, RFLP, MPFL, NYK and other voluntary agencies in an 'Area Liberation' effort can be, it is hoped, of use in repeating the experiment elsewhere. The specific features of this programme can be summarized as follows:

(i) The close organizational mesh envisaged to catch everyone.

(ii) The intensive campaign and environment generation to create a psychological compulsion to 'go along'.

(iii) The life oriented academic programme flexible enough and exciting enough to sustain the learner's motivation.

(iv) All out integration of all other social and developmental activities of the area, like latrine, chula, housing, immunization, drinking water etc. with the programme.

Appendix - 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ILLITERACY IN COCHIN CORPORATION, MUNICIPALITIES AND PANCHAYATS OF ERNAKULAM DISTRICT AS ON APRIL, 1988

Sl. No.	Name of Corporation/ Municipality/Panchayat	Projected Population as on April 1988	No. of illiterates in the age group (5 - 60)	No of JSN'S
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Cochin Corporation	5,92,727	30,552	12
II.	Municipalities			
	1. Perumbavoor	26,639	1,373	1
	2. Kothamangalam	38,256	1,972	2
	3. Angamaly	32,694	1,685	2
	4. Parur	30,362	1,565	1
	5. Muvattupuzha	29,236	1,507	1
	6. Tripunithura	50,411	2,598	2
	7. Alwaye	29,196	1,505	1
III.	Panchayats			
	1. Alangad	33,430	1,723	2
	2. Eloor	60,669	3,127	2
	3. Karumalloor	30,134	1,553	1
	4. Ayyampuzha	22,272	1,148	1
	5. Kalady	26,773	1,380	1
	6. Kanjoor	20,854	1,075	1
	7. Karukutty	29,585	1,525	1
	8. Malayattoor Neeleeswaram	24,443	1,260	1
	9. Manjapra	11,384	587	1
	10. Mookkannoor	14,608	752	1
	11. Sreemoolanagaram	22,045	1,136	1
	12. Thuravoor	18,327	944	1
	13. Kadungalloor	30,725	1,583	1
	14. Cheranallur	21,230	1,094	1
	15. Kadamakudy	15,889	819	1
	16. Kalamassery	50,550	2,605	2
	17. Thrikkakara	44,257	2,281	2
	18. Asamannoor	16,850	868	1
	19. Koovappady	53,992	2,783	2
	20. Mudakuzha	16,493	850	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	Rayamangalam	31,498	1,623	1
22.	Vengoor	22,275	1,148	1
23.	Kavalangad	27,817	1,434	1
24.	Keerampara	13,456	693	1
25.	Kottappady	16,155	832	1
26.	Nellikuzhy	29,923	1,452	1
27.	Paingattoor	15,530	800	1
28.	Pallarimangalam	11,351	585	1
29.	Pindimana	16,199	834	1
30.	Pothanikkad	10,254	528	1
31.	Varapetty	15,459	767	1
32.	Amballur	22,175	1,142	1
33.	Chottanikkara	15,918	820	1
34.	Edakkattuvayal	17,781	916	1
35.	Mulanthuruthy	22,824	1,176	1
36.	Thiruvankulam	19,722	1,016	1
37.	Udayamperoor	29,703	1,530	1
38.	Arakkuzha	16,894	871	1
39.	Avoly	15,889	8.9	1
40.	Ayavana	18,666	962	1
41.	Kalloorkkad	14,362	740	1
42.	Manjaloor	14,730	759	1
43.	Marady	14,391	742	1
44.	Paipra	31,189	1,607	1
45.	Valakam	24,012	1,237	1
46.	Chellanam	34,104	1,759	2
47.	Kumbalanghy	26,844	1,332	1
48.	Elanji	18,514	954	1
49.	Koothattukulam	17,390	890	1
50.	Maneed	16,669	859	1
51.	Palakkuzha	13,919	717	1
52.	Pampakuda	18,089	932	1
53.	Piravam	27,775	1,431	1
54.	Ramamangalam	15,800	814	1
55.	Thirumarady	18,013	928	1
56.	Chengamanad	25,502	1,314	1
57.	Kunnukara	24,316	1,253	1
58.	Nedumbassery	27,646	1,425	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
59.	Parakkadavu	29,048	1,497	1
60.	Puthenvelikkara	24,623	1,269	1
61.	Chendamangalam	29,905	1,541	1
62.	Chittattukara	26,212	1,351	1
63.	Ezhikkara	17,920	923	1
64.	Kottuvally	35,418	1,825	2
65.	Vadakkekara	34,082	1,756	2
66.	Aikkaranad	18,761	967	1
67.	Kunnathunadu	25,882	1,334	1
68.	Mazhuvanoor	29,534	1,522	1
69.	Poothrikka	19,875	1,024	1
70.	Thiruvaniyoor	22,590	1,165	1
71.	Vadavucode-Puthencruz	27,319	1,408	1
72.	Choornikkara	27,387	1,411	1
73.	Edathala	26,364	1,359	1
74.	Keezhmad	27,108	1,397	1
75.	Kizhakkambalam	28,321	1,461	1
76.	Vazhakulam	27,643	1,425	1
77.	Vengola	34,454	1,776	2
78.	Edavanakkad	21,606	1,113	1
79.	Elamkunnapuzha	50,717	2,614	2
80.	Kuzhuppilly	12,445	641	1
81.	Njarakkal	25,310	1,304	1
82.	Nayarambalam	25,093	1,293	1
83.	Mulavucad	24,713	1,271	1
84.	Pallipuram	42,951	2,214	2
85.	Kumbalam	25,038	1,290	1
86.	Maradu	33,205	1,711	1
		29,39,888	1,51,413	

Appendix 2

Cost Estimate for 5000 Centres

1	Honorarium	1200×5000	60,00,000
2	Basic teaching materials	320×5000	16,00,000
3	Basic Learning material	16×1,50,000	24,00,000
4	Equipment, Oil etc.	250×5000	12,50,000
5	Environment creation		7,75,000
6	Contingency 100×5000		10,00,000
7	Supervision 400×5000		20,00,000
	Total Field Cost		1,50,25,000
8	Training cost		15,72,600
9	Project Administration		14,94,000
		Total	1,80,90,600

RESOURCES

1	NLM–Authority		100,00,000
2	State Goverment (expected)		25,00,000
3	Raised locally by KSSP and DLC		55,91,600
		Total	1,80,91,600

Environment Creation

a)	Posters/Stickers/Brouchers	Rs. 2,00,000
b)	Literacy walls (1000 walls 2M×2M)	Rs. 2,00,000
c)	Music choir—rehearsal	Rs. 1,00,000
d)	Street plays—rehearsal	Rs. 1,00,000
e)	Film shows	Rs. 1,00,000
f)	Slides (Theatre)	Rs. 75,000
		Rs. 7,75,000

Training Cost

a)	Resource persons workshop	20×6×100	12,000
b)	'Preraks'	120×7×50	54,600
	Project Staff	40×7×50 + 40×100 (TA)	18,000
c)	Master Trainers	1200×6×40	2,88,000
d)	Volunteer Instructors	15000×4×20	12,00,000
			15,72,600

Project Administration

1	Project Officers	4×3000×12	1,44,000
2	Assistant Project Officers	24×1500×12	4,32,000
3	Accountants	2×1500×12	36,000
4	Assistants	6×1000×12	72,000
5	Programmers	2×1500×12	36,000
6	Typists	3×1000×12	36,000
7	Peons	4×800×12	38 400
8	Travel L/S		1,00,000
9	Stationary L/S		50,000
10	Contingency L/S		50,000
		Total recurring	9,94,400
	Non recurring (including one PC and Photocopier)		5,00,000
		Total	14,94,000